Numb. 140.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, July 15. to Thurſday, July 22. 1731.

From the FREE BRITON, *April* 15.

A LETTER on the Bill *now depending in Parliament, concerning the* Britiſh *Sugar Colonies in* America.

To *Francis Walſingham*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq;

SIR,

ACCORDING to your Deſire, I have informed myſelf of all that hath been wrote and ſaid on both Sides of that Diſpute, as it hath been called, between our *Northern* and *Southern* Colonies in *America*.

Upon the whole I am of Opinon, that it ought not longer to be called a Diſpute between our Colonies. It is a Matter of the higheſt Importance to this Kingdom. The Loſs of the beſt Colony we have in *America* would not be ſo fatal to this Nation, as a Miſtake may prove in an Affair of ſo much Conſideration, as *Changing* and *Settling* our Commerce in *America*.

While *our own* Sugar *Colonies* produce more Sugars than are conſumed by *Britain* and *our other* Dominions, the Price of that Commodity will be influenced by the *French* Sugars, as it now is.

If our Iſlands produce but juſt enough for our own Conſumption, and we are prohibited the Importation of Sugar from any other Place, our Iſlanders may make us pay whatever they pleaſe. But if they did not advance their Price, contrary to what all Mankind muſt expect, they would then become abſolutely unprofitable; as all Trades are, wherein we have not an immediate Balance, which we never had, or can have, from them; or where we do not import for Exportation; or Wares of abſolute Neceſſity, ſuch as Ammunition and Naval Stores.

Our Sugar Colonies are ſupplied with Slaves at leaſt 40 *per Cent.* cheaper than the *French* Sugar Colonies are; and have all Manner of Neceſſaries cheaper, namely, Cloathing, Proviſions of all Sorts, Plantation-Utenſils, ſuch as Coppers, Stills, Cattle, Lumber, and, in fine, whatever is uſeful for them, cheaper than the *French* have.

Our Colonies, notwithſtanding theſe prodigious Advantages, can and do ſell their Sugars, and all other their Produce, from 40 to 60 *per Cent. dearer* than the *French* can ſell theirs in the *Weſt-Indies*.

I ſay, notwithſtanding all theſe Advantages, which our Iſlanders have proved that they have, over and above the *French*, yet the Gentlemen of *Barbadoes* have ſtrongly inſinuated, that the *French* have Advantages above them.

The Bill now depending in Parliament, if it paſs into a Law, will make them Monopoliſts of all the Sugars, to be uſed and expended throughout *all his Majeſty*'s wide and far extended Dominions.

I would not look for ſtronger or more cogent Reaſons againſt this Bill, than thoſe which have been made uſe of, by ſome Gentlemen, in its Support.

I have indeed heard it ſaid, 'That formerly the Profits, 'ariſing from Rum and Melaſſes, was about one Third of 'the Value of the Produce of our Iſlands.' If ſo, as the Prices of Rum and Melaſſes, ever ſince the Peace of *Utrecht*, have been much higher, nay, double the Value they ever were ſold at in our Iſlands before that Period; conſequently the Profits from thoſe Commodities are increaſed ſo much more. And with what Pretence to Truth or Modeſty can any one ſay, that they are injured on this Account?

It hath been ſaid too, 'That the *French* can have no 'Mules, but by a contraband Trade, and at high Prices.' The *French* do not want any Mules or Horſes, but upon *Martinique* and the Iſlands lying near to it; and there is ſo little Demand for Mules and Horſes at preſent there, that no one, who carries a Cargo of either of thoſe Animals there, will ever receive his own Money for them. But if there ſhould again be a general Demand for Mules and Horſes among the *French*, they need never want either in a *fair open* Trade with the *Dutch*. I never yet heard it ſo much as inſinuated, that the *French* wanted theſe two Neceſſaries on *Hiſpaniola*: On the contrary, I can aſſure you, *Sir*, they are capable of ſupplying all their own Iſlands from thence with Horſes, which I am ſure would not coſt them (conſidering the Navigation would be in their own Veſſels) ſo much as that Article now doth; nor would even *the Planter* find that he paid the Value of *one Half-penny per Hundred* more on his Sugars, when he dealt with his own *Countrymen*, than when he dealt with an *Engliſhman*.

I have heard too a long Account of the *French* Seizing and Condemning a Ship and Sugars, belonging to Capt. *Nanſan*, who was trading with the *French*. An Accident which I think is a ſtronger Argument to prove the Advantages which we have by this Trade, and the Damage which the *French* perceive is done to them by ſuch Trade, than any other Argument which could have been offered.

Nay, *Sir*, Some Perſons have endeavoured to ſhew, that the *French* muſt have an Advantage by that Trade, becauſe our People *bribe* their Governors to permit a *contraband* Commerce; even the *Man* himſelf, I have been told, who gave 1000 Livres for Permiſſion, thinks, the *French* had an Advantage by ſuch Trade; and farther, that we, by leaving the *French* leſs Quantities of Sugar to carry to *Europe*, are great Encouragers of the *French Iſlands*, even tho' we encourage the *French* to *Clay* their Sugars, which employs *leſs of their Shipping*, and *fewer Hands* in *France*.

Another Gentleman would perſuade us, that tho' an *Engliſhman* could purchaſe Sugars for 12 *s* 6 *d per Hund.* among the *French* upon *Hiſpaniola*, equal in Goodneſs to thoſe which would coſt 25 *s.* in *Jamaica*; yet, that it is an Advantage to the *French*, for an *Engliſhman* to carry any ſuch Sugars to *Europe*, tho' he can get full *Cent. per Cent.* by the *French Sugars*, when he could but juſt *ſave himſelf* by the *Engliſh Sugars*.

Another Gentleman told me, 'That the Sugar Iſlands 'belonging to this Kingdom could take off *all the Horſes* '*and Lumber*, which our *Northern* Colonies could produce; 'and that our Sugar Colonies could ſupply the *Northern* 'Colonies with Melaſſes and Rum enough, as was uſually 'done before this Trade was commenced.' Now, *Sir*, as I have with the utmoſt Diligence and Faithfulneſs enquired into all theſe Affairs, what I ſhall relate to you on this Head, (beſides what I know myſelf) I have had from Perſons of Probity and Capacity, Men whom I know to be diſintereſted in the Controverſy; and the Truth is, That

our

our Islands have been, ever since the Peace of *Utrecht*, supplied with all manner of Provisions, *Lumber*, and *Horses*, much cheaper from our *Northern* Colonies than they used to be; and in such Quantities, that many losing Voyages have been made, by carrying Lumber and Provisions to our Islands. Our *Northern* Colonies, ever since the *Dutch* settled at *Surinam*, have traded there too, and have been supplied with more Melasses from thence before the Peace of *Utrecht*, and lately too, than from all our own Islands together, yet notwithstanding such Supplies, they have taken off all the Rum and Melasses, which our own Islands have produced ever since, at an *advanced Price* too, a Price near double the Money which they used to purchase those Commodities for: Nevertheless, all these Supplies, both from the *Dutch* and *British* Sugar Islands, have been so very far from being sufficient to answer their Demands, that they have purchased, in Rum and Melasses from the *French*, full as much more as *all our* Islands produce; nay, these Northern Colonies could have used and vended *more*, if they could have obtained it. And so far have *our Islands* been from taking off *all the Horses and Lumber*, which the *Northern* Colonies can furnish, that they, the *Sugar Colonies*, have been, as I said before, supplied *cheaper* than ever, and yet as large Quantities over and above have been sent to the *foreign Islands*; and, if there was *ten times* the Demand, the *Northern* Colonies could conveniently supply them all.

Without making much Reflection on the Absurdity of all that hath been produced, whether in Writing or Speaking, in Behalf of the *Sugar Colonies*, I will shew you what they have in View. If they can obtain a Law to prohibit his Majesty's Subjects from importing Sugar, Rum, or Melasses, the Growth or Produce of any foreign Colony, into any of his Majesty's Dominions, their whole Produce of Sugars would barely be sufficient for *our own Consumption*, (as I verily believe,) therefore they would make us pay just what they pleased for that Commodity; and then, if we would, yet in that Case, we cannot have it any where else; the poor People of our *Northern* Colonies would be under a greater and more insupportable Hardship, as they could not then obtain either Rum or Melasses, but from these *Southern* Colonies at their own Price: And granting their Sugars only equal to our own Consumption, the dreadful Conclusions are self-evident and certain.

But I will suppose what is very far beyond the Truth, that they now can produce near one *third more* in Sugars, than our present Consumption. Even in that Case, if the rest of our Islands take Example by *Barbadoes*, and *clay* and *refine* their Sugars as much as the *Barbadians* have done for many Years past, there cannot possibly come to *Britain* near *two thirds* of the Quantity that now doth, and consequently not enough for our own Consumption; therefore it will appear obvious and clear to a Demonstration, that these *Barbadians*, and the rest of the Islanders, would instantly have it in their Power to *play* with us as they pleased, to the Destruction of *half the Shipping* employed between *Great Britain* and themselves: For if our Islands go into that pernicious Custom, with regard to *Great Britain*, of refining their Sugars upon the Place, they evade the Intent of an Act of Parliament made in favour of *our own Manufacture*, and render useless *half the Shipping* in that Trade.

Now Sir, I will leave it to your Consideration, whether we are to *tax* ourselves for the Support and Grandeur of our *Sugar Islanders*? whether they have Merit enough to entitle them to be indulged in an Affair of so much Importance to us, as the Employment of half the Ships in that Trade between *Great Britain* and them? whether we ought at once to give up all the Trade to the *French* and *Dutch*? for it would never be the Interest of the Islanders that we should sell as cheap as they do. And whether for their Sakes *only*, we ought to deprive many Thousands of *Seamen* and *Fishermen* in *North America*, of the Means of getting their Bread, when all that we should get by it would be rendering these very Islands of less Advantage than they now are? The Author of the Letter in the *Whitehall Evening-Post* of *April* the 10th, hath shewn the only proper Way to make them more advantageous to us; other ways there are none; that Letter I would recommend to you as worthy of your Perusal and Consideration. As a Specimen of the Reasonings for the Bill, look into a Pamphlet, entituled *The Importance of the Sugar-Colonies, &c.* p. 5. where he says, 'That the Freight from the Sugars brought hither, 'amounts to 170,000 *l.* a Year; and the Duty, Commissi-'ons, *&c. to little less than* 200,000 *l.* more, *which upon* 'the whole, *is a good* 1,200,000 *l. a Year Profit and Advan-'tage to Great Britain*'. Who would have thought that 370,000 *l.* was a good Million 200 Thousand, but such a one as this Writer, who is alike uniform and consistent throughout.

This Author puts me in mind of a *Gentleman*, who affirmed in publick Company the other Day, that 'Sugars are 'fallen in Price 7 or 8 Shillings, *per cent.* within these two 'Years past, by reason of the great Importation of *French* 'Sugars into *Europe*;' and the Way he proposes to prevent this, is by obliging the *French* to import more; namely by hindering our *own People* to import any Part of theirs. He says too, 'The *French* gain 25 *per cent.* on their Melasses clear, 'which is a great Disadvantage to the *English* Sugar Colo-'nies, the Produce whereof used to be worth to *Great Bri-'tain* about 1,500,000 *l. per Ann.* Would not any one imagine, that one of these Gentlemen had taught the other his Art of Reasoning and Counting? for I will defy any one to prove, that the whole Produce of our Sugar Islands in any one Year, even when Sugars were worth 8 Shillings *per cent.* more than they are now, was ever worth the gross Sum of 1,500,000 *l.* Sterling; or, that ever *Great Britain* could possibly gain above one third of that Sum by all our Sugar Colonies, considered as they ought to be; unless we take into this Account the Trade carried on by *Jamaica* among the *Spaniards*: If either of these Gentlemen will fairly shew this, I will never write more about Trade. When I first was acquainted in *Barbadoes*, Sugars were worth but *ten Shillings per* Hundred in our Islands, but then there was found amongst the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, where I resided, Industry, Frugality, Sobriety, and Temperance; then those People in general thrived, and many fair Estates were purchased by them in *Old England*, where some of them settled, and ended their Days in their native Country. I have often told you, that Sir *G----t* could satisfy you as well as any one. He remembers those Days, when our Islanders were as famous for their Oeconomy as the *French* are now; he knows also that very few were so extravagant as to leave their Plantations to the Management of Overseers, to squander their Estates here in *England*, and entail Beggary and Misery on their Children, whom they educated in some Respects like Gentlemen. We have often heard him with the Dignity and Integrity of a *British Patriot*, and not as the *Father of a City* only, lament the wretched Condition of Spendthrifts. How emphatically hath he described the calamitous State of a Colony or Community of riotous, prodigal and expensive People? Hath he not often shewn beyond all Contradiction, that such are most liable to Corruption, such are always the most clamorous, and that, such generally are the People who pretend to most Merit? Look round the World, you will find the greatest Squanderers the most abject and most importunate Beggars. Did you ever see, says he, 'a Child which 'has been much indulged, a beautiful Woman who had 'been flattered, or a Priest who had been much reverenced, 'but thought they had a Right to all they had a Mind to.' I will make no Application.

The *British Nation* will soon perceive if we comply with these People, that the *French* will increase in Shipping, just in Proportion to our decrease; the *French* will have 10 Ships to one of ours, as the *Dutch* had formerly. At present we have in those Parts above 3 Ships to one of any other Nation, and to destroy the Employment of 300 Sail of *English* Shipping, is to destroy 3000 Benefactors to our Country, 3000 Men who venture their Lives to make us a wealthy and powerful People, a great and flourishing Nation. As I am an *Englishman*, the Thought strikes me with Horror; and when I look towards *America*, methinks I see the *French* under the Necessity of improving their *Northern* Colonies there, where they have all Sorts of Materials for building of Ships, as well in *Mississipi* and the great Bay of *Apalachy*, as in the vast Gulph and River of St. *Lawrence*. Methinks I see 300 Sail of Vessels, either left to rot, or sold to our Rivals; and at least ten Times that Number of Men left to starve, or go into the Service of the *French*, or turn Pirates. Methinks I see many Thousands of Fishermen under the Necessity of obtaining *French* Rum, *French* Brandy, and other Necessaries, because they can have them cheapest from *Cape Breton*. Methinks I see many of the industrious *French* encouraging our Fishermen and Sailors, the best in the World, to reside and live among them. Methinks

I see

I ſee our beſt and moſt profitable *Northern* Colonies, ruined by the *French*, who muſt increaſe and flouriſh in proportion to any Reſtraints we lay upon our Trade. I will be bold to ſay it, *Sir*, no Meaſures that the *French* themſelves could take, would ſo effectually render their *Northern* Colonies uſeful to themſelves, and terrible to us. Are we going to make a *Navigation Act* for the Benefit of the *French*? Where then is that brave and jealous Spirit, which appeared in ſo many worthy Gentlemen ſome few Months ago? Where that watchful Care for *Britain*,, that active Zeal againſt the *French*, which they ſhewed in ſo lively a Manner, leſt the Growth of their Power ſhould endanger our Intereſts, or their Attempts to extend their Commerce ſhould encroach upon our Rights? Where are the glorious Patriots who ſtruggled ſo much for the Demolition of *Dunkirk*? Why do they not riſe to ſave the *Northern* Colonies, and the Trade of *Britain*? Where are thoſe free Spirits who made ſuch a noble Stand againſt 750 *Iriſh* Recruits? Can ſuch as they be unmoved, when we thus ſurrender to the *French* 3000 Seamen, 300 Sail of Ships, and a yearly Profit of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling? Had the Adminiſtration intereſted themſelves in this Bill, loud would have been the Clamour, and warm the Oppoſition. And ſhall we thus meanly ſubmit to flatter and gratify a few intereſted *Barbadoes* Men? I hope, *Sir*, that *party Spirit* and *perſonal Reſentment*, is not the only Source of Patriotiſm. God forbid that theſe Paſſions ſhould be the only Motives to Oppoſition, where we are likely to ſuffer by the *French*; or that no Oppoſition to *French* Encroachments ſhould be made, when Motives of that ſordid Nature are wanting. Let us ſhew a ſincere and impartial Care for the good of our Country, and then this Bill cannot paſs into a Law. *I am, &c.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, March 24.

EXTRACT of a Speech made by the Pope to the Cardinals, in the private Conſiſtory held the 6th, upon the Affairs of Savoy. "In purſuance of your Advice, "Reverend Brethren, we do hereby, and by virtue of our "Papal Power and Authority, declare the Tenants and "Inhabitants of *Cortanza*, *Cortanzoue*, *Metaſia*, and *Coſterna*, to be Rebels againſt God, againſt the Church, and "againſt our ſacred Perſon, invaders of the moſt awful and "inviolable Rights; and unworthy of the very Name of "Chriſtians. We caſt them out of the Boſome of the "Church, as a pack of vile Incendiaries: We pronounce "againſt them the great Ban and Excommunication, in "their full Force, Vigour and Severity; they having "deſerved this ghoſtly Puniſhment from the very Day "they firſt roſe againſt us, to comply with the unrighteous "Homage which the King of *Sardinia* required of them. "And we ordain, that this preſent Declaration ſhall be a "laſting Monument of their being cut off from the Ways, "wherein all the Faithful are to ſeek their Salvation." *For ſuch is our Pleaſure.*

Hague, April 24. The Actions of the *Oſtend* Company are fallen down to nothing, whereby conſiderable number of Perſons; who bought them at 60 *per Cent.* above par, upon the Aſſurances that the Company would be permitted to ſend 2 Ships to *Eaſt-India* every Year, are entirely ruined. The repeated Delays trump'd up to protract the Diſtribution of the Treaſure brought by the Flotilla, are of more fatal Conſequence than moſt People are aware of. *London* and *Amſterdam* have felt the dire Effects of it; but nothing to compare to the City of *Bourdeaux*, where 5 of the greateſt Compting-houſes have been ſhut up in a Fortnight's time. We hear from good Hands, that the Emperor has engaged to bring about a ſincere Reconciliation between the Courts of *Great Britain* and *Pruſſia*. And we hope to ſee that good Work cemented by the Concluſion the double Marriage formerly mentioned in the two Families.

LONDON,

March 30. On Saturday laſt, at Mercers-Hall in Cheapſide, was held a Grand Lodge of the Antient and Honourable Society of *Free* and *Accepted Maſons*, when the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Lovell, Baron of Minſter-Lovell, Knight of the moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, was choſen *Grand-Maſter*, who was pleaſed to appoint Thomas Batſon, Eſq; to be his Deputy Grand-Maſter, George Douglas, M. D. and James Chambers, Eſq; to be his Grand Wardens for the Year enſuing: There were preſent the Duke of Mountagu, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Inchiquin, Lord Colerain, Dr. Deſaguliers, and George Paine, Eſq; (formerly *Grand-Maſters*) the Rt. Hon. the Lord Brudenell, the Marquis du Queſne, the Hon. Col. George Carpenter, Sir Cecil Wray, and Sir Thomas Pendergaſt, Barts. Sir James Thornhill, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, where every Thing was conducted with the greateſt Decency, Unanimity and Order, above four Hundred Brethren being preſent.

On Saturday the 10th Mr. Cheſelden took from the Body of Mr. Hartwell Buck, eldeſt Son of George Buck of Biddiford in Devonſhire, Eſq; at his Seat at Langley, a large Stone of 7 Inches and an Half round, weighing 5 Ounces and an Half; He performed the Operation in about a Minute, to the great Satisfaction of the Parties concerned.

Yeſterday Morning 100,000l. in Pieces of Eight, that lately came from the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies on the Account of ſeveral Merchants of this City trading to thoſe Parts, was paid into the Bank.

The private Letters from France complain much for want of Rain, and remark, that the Winter Corn, which in the ſouthern Parts uſed to be in the Ear by the Middle of April, is not higher out of the Ground than uſually at Chriſtmas; and that the Earth is ſo dry, that they had not yet been able to ſow either Barley or Oats.

By the Poſt we have the following Advices, which ſeem to threaten a ſudden Rupture with France *and* Spain.

Cadiz, May 8. We flattered ourſelves that the Differences between this Court and England were on the Point of being amicably adjuſted; but we have now the Diſpleaſure to find that the Breach is become wider, and rather tending to a declared Rupture; ſo that we are providing againſt the Worſt.

As the King now declares he will ſign no Treaty, or come to any Terms of Peace without *Gibraltar* is delivered up, which Great Britain which will hardly part with but by force of Arms; and as the Spaniards Works before that Place are very forward, it is not improbable but the Garriſon will ſoon have Orders to Fire on them, and put a Stop to their Progreſs before it goes too far; for Spain ſeems to aim at nothing but getting home their Treaſure by the Aſſogues and Galleons before they declare themſelves more freely: And now, when we might have expected this Court would have put an End to the Differences with Great Britain, by acceeding to the Treaty of Vienna, we find freſh Difficulties are ſtarted, which has greatly alarmed the Engliſh in theſe Parts, of which Nation we have now 56 Ships in our Bay, who have no great Inclination to remain here any longer, for fear of any ill Conſequences, the French appearing to have too great an Aſcendant over the King, notwithſtanding all the Queen can do to prevent it.

Laſt Week came down an Order for the Delivery of the ſmall Money, the Proprietors obliging themſelves to ſend it within 6 Months to the Mint-houſe of Seville, where it is received at the Rate of ten Dollars per Mark, payable in current baſe Coin.

Alicant, May 9. All the Factory is in the utmoſt Confuſion, having received a Letter this Poſt from Mr. Keen, wherein he orders the Conſul to acquaint us, that the Affairs between the two Crowns are at preſent in a very critical Situation, and recommending us to provide for the Worſt.

London, May 20. 'Tis rumoured that the Court will ſoon come from Richmond to Kenſington. And that the Parliament will ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs on the 27th of July next. They are beating up with great Diligence for voluntier Seamen in the Suburbs of this City.

Yeſterday the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty put the following Ships in Commiſſion, viz. The Namure of 90, Orford 70, Princeſs Amelia 80, Berwick 80, Hampton Court 70, Edinburgh 70, Norfolk 70, Exeter 60 Guns.

We are informed that ſeveral Hundred of the Sailors belonging to the Fleet of Colliers juſt arrived, on the Rumour that ſome Men of War are put in Commiſſion, have left their Ships and are gone over Land to their reſpective Homes, which will of Conſequence retard the Fleet in the River.

New-York, July 19. By a private Letter from London of the 20th of May laſt, we learn, that ſeveral Men of War, of which the Goſſwell, of 80 Guns, is one, are deſign'd for the Weſt-Indies, in order to cruize about St. Lucia, &c. That 209 Soldiers were ſhipt off as Recruits for Gibraltar, and

and will ſoon be followed by ſome Artillery new caſt by a German Artiſt at Woolwich, and alſo a conſiderable Quantity of Stores; that 2 Bomb-ketches, 2 light Frigates for Intelligence, and as many more Ships of War as will make up 30 in Number, will be forthwith put in Commiſſion; that the Court will ſuddenly remove from Richmond to Kenſington, and the Parliament meet and ſit upon Affairs of the greateſt Importance.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, July 19. *Inward Entries.*
Boſch from Boſton, Robinſon from Rhode-Iſland, Squire from Cape de Verde, Hinman from Bay of Honduras, Smith from Dublin, Wychingham from New-Providence, Jeggles from St. Kitts, Catlin from Bermuda, Hudſon from Briſtol. *Entred out*, Sutcliffe for Perth-Amboy, Keirſtede for Jamaica, Judkin for St. Thomas, Boſch for Boſton. *Cleared out*, Leaycraft, Young, Bloom and Sutcliffe to Curacoa, Kierſtede to Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

At a Court held laſt Week at New-Caſtle, the Negro Man mentioned in one of our late Papers for raviſhing a young White Woman, was try'd and condemn'd to die.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.
Ship Richmond, John Richmond, from Lisbon.
Brigt Pennſwood, Peter Nihil, from Madeira.
Sloop Happy, Joſeph Wheldon, from Boſton.

Entred outwards.
Sloop Heron and Dolphin, Daniel Hubbard, for Jamaica.

Cleared out,
Brigt. Dolphin, William Hill, to Briſtol.
----- Philadelphia-Hope, George Spafford, to Madeira.
----- John, Henry Coombe, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Fredrickborge, William Ford, to Boſton.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt

Church - - - - - 2.	Baptiſts - - - - - - - - - -	0.
Quakers - - - - 2.	Strangers	Whites - - -	1.
Presbyterians - - 1.		Blacks - - -	1.

GEORGE MEGEE, Nailer,

AT the Corner of Front-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, by the Arch-Wharff; Maketh and ſelleth all Sorts of Nails, *viz.* All Sorts of Deck Nails, Two Shilling, Double Tens, Single Tens, all Sorts of Shingle Nails, by Wholeſale or Retale, at reaſonable Rates. *N. B.* They are made of this Country Iron.

RUN away together on Sunday the fourth of *July*, from *Caln* in *Cheſter* County, the 3 following Servant Men, *viz.* From *Thomas Green*, one named *John Parker*, about 20 Years of Age, ſhort and well ſet, brown Hair; has on an old Coat, a new Felt Hat, a new Shirt, with Trowſers, and Drawers under them. FROM *Moſes VVhite*, junior, one named *Giles Greenwich*, ſhort and thick, with a down Look, brown Hair; has on new Trowſers, old Shoes, lightiſh Kerſey Coat with great white-metal Buttons. FROM *VVilliam Nichols*, one named *Henry Damſel*, ſhort and well ſet, talks thick, has on an old Hat, a Linſey Jacket, and a dirty Shirt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Thomas Green, Moſes VVhite, VVilliam Nichols.*

To be SOLD,

The following PLANTATIONS, *viz.*

1. ONE on *Chriſtiana* Creek, formerly *Howel James's*, Quantity 250 Acres, on which is a Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, Orchard, and a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow, and clear'd Land within Fence.

2. The Plantation late ---- *Nichols's*, Quantity 370 Acres, on which are good Conveniences for making Meadow.

3. The Plantation and Griſt Mill, late *John Kyle's*, on the ſaid Creek, Quantity 200 Acres; on which are, beſide the ſaid Mill, a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Out-Houſes, Ort-yard, and very good Meadow Ground.

The ſaid Plantations to be ſold ſeparately by Vendue, on the third Tueſday in *Auguſt* in the Town of *New-Caſtle*. The Conditions of Sale are, Ready Money, or Security to Satisfaction, with Payment of Intereſt for 12 Months, to *John England*, of *Principio* in *Maryland*.

Fine STARCH, and STARCH-POWDER,

MADE after the Engliſh Manner; the Powder ſcented or unſcented, and neatly put up in Pound, Half and Quarter-Pound Papers, fit for Shopkeepers to retail out: Sold by the Maker, *Nathaniel Palmer*, in *Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia*. Merchants may have it put up after ſuch a Manner, that it will not in the leaſt break, or moulter to Duſt, which is what too frequently happens to Starch, eſpecially that made in this Country.

A Servant Man's Time for near Three Years, to be diſpoſed of; He is a Joyner by Trade, and a very good Workman. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

LAST Night was ſtolen out of *Thomas Marriot's* Paſture in *Briſtol*, a large Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, has a ſmall Star in the middle of her Forehead, her Mane hanging moſt part on the off Side, a Lock forward hanging on the near Side, trimmed upon the Poll, and haſt when taken away a ſwitch Tail; paces well a travelling Pace, is ſhod all round, and branded with RF. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Thomas Marriott.*
Briſtol, July 8.

CHOICE Engliſh Silk-and-worſted half-yard and half-ell-wide Druggets, Tabbies, fine Diaper, plain and corded Fuſtians, Chince Coverlets for Beds, St. Kits Mellaſſes and Sugars, Sold by *John Martin* at *Thomas James's* in Second-ſtreet.

RUN away from Capt. *Robert Anderſon*, Commander of the Ship *Robert* and *Mary*, lying in *Saſſafras* River, *Maryland*, *VVilliam VVilliams* born in *VVales*, a Blackſmith by Trade, and a middle ſized Man: He had on when he went away a dark Pluſh Coat and Breeches, with a dark Wig or Cap, is bald headed, and ſpeaks the *VVelſh* Dialect. Whoever brings the ſaid Servant to the Capt. on board the ſaid Ship, ſhall have *Three Pounds* current Money Reward, beſides what Charges the Law allows, paid, by *Robert Anderſon. Maryland, July* 4, 1731.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, entituled, *An Act for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt-Office for all her Majeſty's Dominions*, &c. it is among other Things enacted, That all Maſters of Veſſels, Sailors and Paſſengers, ſhall immediately upon their Arrival in any Port, deliver the Letters and Pacquets on board to the Poſt-Maſter, or his Deputy, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds, Britiſh Money*, for every ſeveral Offence.

And whereas by the ſame Act it is alſo Enacted, That if any Maſter, Sailor or Paſſenger on board any Boat or Veſſel, paſſing or repaſſing, on any River or Rivers, in any of her Majeſty's Dominions, ſhall or do collect, carry or deliver any Letters or Pacquets, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay *Five Pounds*, Britiſh Money, for every ſeveral Offence, *One Hundred Pounds* of like Britiſh Money, for every Week he or they ſhall continue to carry or deliver any Letters or Pacquets, as aforeſaid.

This is therefore to give Notice to all Maſters of Veſſels, Sailors, Paſſengers, and others whom it may concern, That they be careful not to offend againſt the aforeſaid Act of Parliament, upon Pain of being proſecuted for the ſeveral Penalties therein mentioned, purſuant to the Orders and Inſtructions of his Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General, to the Poſt-Maſter of *Philadelphia*.

Lately imported from LONDON,

VERY good Anchovies, Capers, Olives, and Sweet Oil: Sold at reaſonable Rates, by *Robert Bolton* in *Philadelphia*.

ALEPPO INK,

FOR the true ſtaining Black, equal to any Sort of Ink whatever; and far exceeding all other Sorts in the Laſtingneſs of its Colour: So that no Ink is ſo proper as this for Records, Deeds, and other Writings which ought to endure. Sold at the New Printing-Office, Price 1 *s. per* Bottle. Where alſo you may have good common Ink.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.